SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

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From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *June* 6, 1765.

YOUR delay in publiſhing the piece I ſent, is occaſioned, you ſay by want of room,——I would juſt hint to you, that at the ſame time you make this apology many articles of no great importance appear in your papers; whereas the ſubject of my piece is a matter of the utmoſt conſequence to every man in the Engliſh dominions, more eſpecially in America. When the power which ſhould naturally protect and defend us, is employ'd to oppreſs us in our deareſt rights, and deprive us of that liberty which the conſtitution of England entitles us to, which God himſelf has eſtabliſhed in the very frame of our natures, and made our indefeaſible right of inheritance, which it is our duty to eſteem more than life itſelf;—when theſe rights are invaded, without any other reaſon than the arbitrary will of the power that does it, which our preſent weakneſs makes us unable to reſiſt;—at ſuch a time, ſhould we bear our wrongs in ſilence? ſhould we ſuffer the cruel violation [illegible] complaining, and remonſtrating, and uſing every effort to [illegible] the latent principles of juſtice and compaſſion, in thoſe who [illegible] power in their hands, at preſent, and will one day be accountable for their uſe of it? Would not our ſilence at this time imply a criminal inſenſibility, or indifference, about the poſſeſſion of one of the moſt valuable gifts of God, and ſhow us to be unworthy to enjoy it? And would it not be a moſt ſhameful breach of duty to poſterity, if we, by our indolence, ſuffer thoſe rights which ought to be tranſmitted to them inviolate, as we received them from our anceſtors, to be loſt in paſſing through our hands? It fills me with the moſt anxious concern, to find—not only a general indolence for the preſervation of liberty—but a ſeeming combination againſt it.—— While every tongue, and pen, and preſs ſhould labour in defence of it—how many do we find as indifferent as if they had no concern in the matter; and as if, becauſe they are only paſſengers, they would not be drowned when the ſhip ſinks, as well as thoſe that are employ'd in managing the veſſel. How many do we find who, becauſe they were not born Americans, ſeem to intereſt themſelves againſt it, as if the attacks made upon their rights, did not equally wound thoſe of every ſubject of Great-Britain, tho' they may not all ſo immediately feel it. How do moſt of the letters from the merchants in London ſhow the writers to be in the intereſt of the miniſtry, and give us reaſon to believe them to be empl y'd as their inſtruments, to ſpread in the colonies a ſpirit of acquieſcence under the ſlavery to which they ſeem to be devoted: How do they, upon all occaſions, repeat the trivial, abſurd, ſalacious arguments of the miniſterial party—and alas! what a reſtraint has immediately taken place upon the freedom of the preſſes!—at firſt they utter'd a few complaints, but moſt of them preſently ſunk into ſilence, and were heard no more—unleſs to expreſs ſentiments tending to check the ſpirit of liberty, and court the favour of its enemies. However, Sir, I would not let my cenſures fall indiſcriminately,—from ſome preſſes,—from your's in particular, the language of liberty has hitherto had free utterance, and I hope may ſtill be heard. But I apprehend the ſame reaſon that has hitherto prevented your publiſhing my piece may ſtill prevent it, unleſs it be by piece-meal, in ſuch a manner that the connection and force of my reaſoning will be loſt to the reader. I have therefore concluded to deſiſt from my firſt deſign of publiſhing my ſentiments at large in your paper, but perhaps I may hereafter bring them appear in a pamphlet, where I ſhall have more room to explain myſelf. Mean while to prevent the miſtakes of weak people, and of thoſe who will not be at much pains to think for themſelves, I ſhall in as few words as poſſible give the ſubſtance of ſome parts of the arguments I had drawn up more at large againſt the miniſterial pretences of taxing the colonies, &c.

I obſerved that it was admitted in parliament, even by the greateſt enemies to the colonies, that they had in the fulleſt ſenſe, a right to be taxed only by their own conſent, given by their repreſentatives. But it was ſaid by theſe gentlemen, that the colonies were VIRTUALLY repreſented in the Engliſh parliament.——Here let the reader note well, That the miniſter grounds his pretence of the parliament's right to tax the colonies, entirely upon this, *that they are virtually repreſented in parliament.* If therefore he fails in the proof of their being ſo repreſented, he muſt, by his own argument, give up the point, and allow that the parliament has no manner of right to tax the colonies.

Now in order to prove the paradox, (upon which the whole weight of his argument depends) *that the colonies are virtually repreſented in the Engliſh parliament* it is ſaid, *That they are in the very ſame ſituation as the inhabitants of Leeds, Halifax, Birmingham, Manchester, and ſeveral other corporate towns, ſome of them much more conſiderable than any in the colonies. Alſo, of the Eaſt India company, the body of the London merchants, the proprietors of the public funds, and of all the monied intereſt; of all perſons under age, and of women; likewiſe, of all copy-hold, and leaſe hold eſtates, under the crown, the church, or private perſons, and all land'd property whatſoever, except freehold: The right of electing, it ſays, being annexed to certain ſpecies of property, peculiar franchiſes, and inhabitancy in particular places, which deſcriptions do not comprehend any [illegible] places or perſons before mentioned, nor above one tenth part of the [illegible] in England any more than they do the colonies. and yet that all thoſe [illegible] perſons, together with the colonies, are virtually repreſented in [illegible] unt, who the electors are to be conſidered by the members choſen, [illegible] the means appointed by law for their admiſſion, into the legiſlative [illegible] of the nation, the object of whoſe attention ſhould be the intereſt of the whole, without any partial regard to the particular perſons by whom they were choſen.* ——This is the ſum of the argument to ſhow, that the colonies are repreſented in parliament, and I obſerve you, that if on examination it appears that the foregoing caſes in England which are cited to juſtify the taxation in America, are no way ſimilar to it, nor any thing at all to the purpoſe; but that ſuch an encroachment upon private property is entirely unprecedented by any ſimilar taxation in England, is indefenſible by the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and abſolutely inconſiſtent with it,—then the neceſſary conſequence is, that the taxation is arbitrary and tyrannical, and what the parliament in England have no right to impoſe.

I obſerved that the fundamental principle of the Engliſh laws and conſtitution, is *reaſon and natural right*, which is always, in apparent caſes, to controul the errors and miſtakes that human frailty or inadvertency may occaſion in the acts of the legiſlature, who, though they have a power to make laws, have no power of execution—— This is that ſtamps the principal—the ineſtimable value upon the Engliſh conſtitution, and makes it worth fighting with our deareſt blood. It has within itſelf a principle of ſelf-preſervation, and correction, and improvement.

I obſerved that the Engliſh laws, eſpecially where our rights and liberties are more immediately concern'd, are always to be underſtood in a ſenſe conſiſtent with the principles and ſpirit of the conſtitution, according to reaſon and common ſenſe.—That our adherence to the Engliſh conſtitution, and obedience to its laws and government is on account of its real excellency, and the advantages we actually enjoy under it. It is not the mere *names of Engliſh right and property*, that can ſatisfy us. But it is an actual uſe and enjoyment of the *reality*, that we claim as our inheritance, and would defend with our lives.

When the miniſter tells us, *that we have a right to be taxed only by our own conſent*, are we to underſtand this right in a ſenſe that would effectually exclude all the advantage of it, and contradict the common meaning of the words? Can any man be repreſented without his own conſent and choice? If he can, is it any advantage to him to be repreſented?—and how can the act of ſuch a forced repreſentative be called the act of the perſon he takes upon him to repreſent? The miniſter ſpeaks of this right, *of being taxed only by our own conſent given by our repreſentatives*, as of a very great advantage to us, he calls it *the ſacred badge of liberty*, which he prays, *may always be preſerved inviolate*,——but pray, where is the advantage of it, if perſons are appointed to repreſent us without our choice or conſent? At this rate, might not the greateſt enemies we have in the world—might not thoſe whoſe intereſts are the moſt diametrically oppoſite to ours, be choſen to repreſent us? Nay, if it was poſſible that we could be repreſented without our own conſent, would not our greateſt enemies be the moſt likely to endeavour to be choſen for that office, for this very purpoſe, that they might have it in their power the more effectually to injure us, and to exalt their own intereſt upon the ruins of ours? Could *ſuch a right* of repreſentation be ever defied by any reaſonable man?—And is *Engliſh liberty* in reality ſuch a chimera as this? Is *this* the *thing*, that has been the pride of Engliſhmen! Muſt our underſtandings be inſulted in ſo groſs a manner? Muſt not the *name of Engliſh liberty* be the ſcoff and deriſion of the whole world! Was there ever a more monſtrous abſurdity to be found in the practice of the moſt barbarous nations upon earth? How is our glory fallen!

The only ground and reaſon why any man ſhould be bound by the actions of another, who meddles with his concerns, is, that he himſelf choſe that other to the office: If he really did this, then it is but juſt that he ſhould be bound by the action; but this cannot be if the choice be wanting, which is the only thing that could give the right of repreſenting. Thus, in the caſe of arbitrators, none have a right to take upon them ſuch an office, without the choice of the parties concern'd, and it is that choice alone that can oblige them to ſubmit to the award. The practice, of doing buſineſs by repreſentatives, was introduced for conveniency. Every man who has any intereſt in a place or buſineſs, has a natural right to interfere in the management of its concerns, in proportion to that intereſt. But becauſe this could not conveniently be done by every man in perſon, therefore this method, of chooſing one or more perſons to repreſent and act for them, was adopted. As every diſtinct intereſt in a government ought to have its due weight in the adminiſtration of publick affairs, ſo each of thoſe intereſts ſhould have the appointment of repreſentatives, in number as near as might be, proportionate to their intereſt in, and importance to, the government in general. Conſiſtency and ſameneſs of intereſts, ought to be the rule to determine what individuals in a ſtate ſhould vote for repreſentatives for that particular intereſt. The intereſt of all the electors for the ſame repreſentatives, ſhould be ſimilar and conſiſtent, otherwiſe the ſame perſons could not repreſent them, nor promote the intereſt of ſome without detriment to others. Wherever there is ſuch a coincidence of intereſts, all the particulars included in it might concur in the choice of the ſame repreſentatives—but not otherwiſe.—If the intereſts of the electors were oppoſite, they could not vote for the ſame repreſentatives; becauſe by thus ſetting up one intereſt in oppoſition to another, the weakeſt of the two would be excluded from its due influences in the general aſſembly; whereas the general aſſembly of repreſentatives ought to be as near as poſſible an exact Epitome of the whole body of the nation; and act as it might reaſonably be ſuppoſed the nation would act if every individual was duly qualified and acted for himſelf——The nearer this proportion between the intereſts ſubſiſting in a ſtate, and thoſe in the general aſſembly of the people's repreſentatives is kept up, the better—for this is the thing deſign'd in the original inſtitution of repreſentatives.

When an aſſembly of members thus choſen, are convened, every different intereſt in the ſtate will have its due notice and weight. The general, the greateſt intereſt of the whole nation, ought, no doubt, to be the grand point to which the principal aim of the whole aſſembly of repreſentatives ſhould be directed; tho' it ſhould interfere, in ſome meaſure, with the partial intereſt of particular perſons, becauſe, tho' ſuch perſons ſhould labour under ſome accidental inconveniencies for the general good, yet the benefit they would receive by their relation to the whole community, would over-balance the inconvenience they would ſuffer in thoſe inſtances. Here it may be proper to note, That where there is an entire conſiſtency of intereſts, ſo that the benefit of one muſt neceſſarily be in the ſame degree hurtful to the other; then theſe two intereſts never can unite in the ſame government; their connection ſhould be broken off, the jarring intereſts ſhould be removed, or new modelled into harmony and conſiſtency with the reſt; for a kingdom divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand. The great fundamental principles of a government ſhould be common to all its parts and members, elſe the whole will be endangered. If then the intereſt of the mother country and her colonies cannot be made to coincide, (which I verily believe they may) if the ſame conſtitution may not take place in both, (as it certainly ought to do) if the welfare of the mother country, neceſſarily requires a ſacrifice of the moſt valuable natural rights of the colonies ——Their right of making their own laws, and diſpoſing of their own property by repreſentatives of their own chooſing; if ſuch is really the caſe between Great-Britain and her colonies, then the connection between them ought to ceaſe——And ſooner or later it muſt inevitably ceaſe, and perhaps end in the total ruin of one or both of them: The Engliſh government cannot long act towards a part of its dominions upon principles diametrically oppoſite to its own, without loſing itſelf in the ſlavery it would impoſe upon the colonies, or learning them to throw it off, and aſſert that freedom that was denied them by thoſe who had no better a right to it than themſelves.

I hope by this time it is evident to all my readers, that from the original deſign of a repreſentative, and the only meaning the name can bear, no perſon can poſſibly be ſuch a one, or by any thing that he can do, bind others, according to reaſon and common ſenſe, to admit his acts or vote as their own, unleſs they freely chooſe him to the office. *This* alone, can in reaſon make his actions theirs; and if without this, others take upon them to chooſe repreſentatives for thoſe who have no choice themſelves, it is a mere mockery and inſult, and a groſs violation of their rights, as it would be to diſpoſe of their perſons and property by mere force, without any form of law at all. This abſurdity (of our being repreſented in parliament) is ſo glaring, that it is almoſt an affront to common ſenſe to uſe arguments to expoſe it; and yet it has been ſo much inſiſted upon, that it ſeems as if the *free* uſe of common ſenſe was to be prohibited, as well as our other common rights. I have dwelt ſo long upon this point, not becauſe long arguments were neceſſary, but rather to rouſe attention by repeating, and placing the ſame arguments in different lights: and I ſhall cloſe my obſervation upon it, with the following inference. If perſons here may be *repreſented* in England without their own choice; then, by parity of reaſon, perſons there, may be repreſented here in the ſame manner. The laws paſſed in the colonies, after obtaining the royal aſſent, are of equal force with acts of parliament; ſo that we have as really a legiſlative power, as the people in England; and therefore, if we were to make acts of aſſembly to levy taxes upon the people of England, and obtain the royal aſſent to them, can any man tell why thoſe acts ſhould not be as binding upon the people of England, as their acts are upon us? For my part I can ſee no difference in the caſe—There is indeed a difference in the power to enforce the act—They can oppreſs us with impunity, but we are not able to return the compliment. If ſuch an impoſition would appear abominable to the people in England, let them be as tender of our rights, as they would wiſh us to be of theirs, if we had power to impoſe taxes upon them by force; as they now have upon us—And ſuch a time may juſtly come in future ages. As the Engliſh dominions in America are much more extenſive than in Europe, they will in a few ages be much more populous, and may become more powerful; and if the King ſhould paſs an act made in the colonies, for taxing the people in Great-Britain, could they make any objection to it, but what is equally ſtrong againſt their taxing the colonies? But the violation of the Engliſh conſtitution is manifeſt in both caſes.

Having, I think, ſufficiently ſhewn, that the colonies are not repreſented in the Engliſh parliament; it follows of courſe, that they cannot legally be taxed there. This conſequence is inevitable, the advocates for the tax themſelves, have in the ſtrongeſt expreſſions allowed it. They ground their right of taxing, entirely upon the reality of our being repreſented in parliament; and ſince it appears, that we are not repreſented, they muſt allow we cannot be legally taxed upon any pretence whatſoever,—Even tho' it ſhould appear, that there are ſeveral towns, corporations, and bodies of people in ſimilar circumſtances in England.——For that would only ſhew, that ſome people in England, as well as thoſe in America, were injured and oppreſſed; but would ſhew no ſort of right for the oppreſſion. It would ſhew that thoſe places ought to join with the Americans in remonſtrances, to obtain redreſs of grievances. Indeed it has long been the complaint of the moſt judicious people in England, as the greateſt misfortune to the nation, that the people in England are ſo unequally repreſented; ſome large towns and corporations ſend none, or but a few to repreſent them, while ſeveral inſignificant places, of only a few indigent perſons, whoſe chief ſupport is the ſale of their votes, ſend many members to parliament, to vote according to the direction of the miniſter, who enables them to purchaſe their ſeats, with the nation's money, given for very different purpoſes.

Theſe are evils that are too notorious to eſcape general obſervation, and too atrocious to be palliated.—Why are not theſe crying grievances redreſſed? The reaſon is plain—They afford the greateſt opportunities for bribery and corruption.—By enabling proper tools, with the nation's money, to purchaſe ſeats in parliament, and by bribing others with places and penſions, a corrupt adminiſtration can command a majority in the houſe of commons, that are entirely at their command, and will paſs what laws they pleaſe: ſo that they can command the nation's money, to bribe perſons to make laws for its deſtruction? And are they not ſatisfied with the money that may be thus raiſed at home without an open violation of the conſtitution, by taking advantage of the defects that time and change of circumſtances has occaſion'd in the rules or forms of chooſing repreſentatives for parliament? Muſt the rapacious ſchemes be extended to theſe remote regions of his Majeſty's dominions, and have their foundation on the ruins of the Engliſh conſtitution in America!

And in this land of liberty, (for ſo it was our glory to call it) where no honeſt man need be afraid to expreſs the dictates of his heart before the greateſt man upon earth, are there really men to be found ſo infenſible to ſhame, as, before the awful tribunal of reaſon, to mention the hardſhips, which tho' their preſſures, ſome places in England are obliged to bear without redreſs, as precedents for impoſing ſtill greater hardſhips and wrong upon America!

Having thus ſhewn, that if many places and perſons in England, intereſted in the buſineſs of parliament, have yet no ſhare in the choice of its members, that it muſt be a hardſhip upon them, and cally loudly for redreſs, which they ought to ſeek and obtain, but can be no ſort of reaſon for the like oppreſſion being impoſed upon the Americans: I come now to ſhow, that there is in reality, no reſemblance between the caſes of any of the places and perſons before enumerated to juſtify the taxing of the colonies, nor any ſimilar taxation to be found in England. As to the towns, tho' they ſend no members to parliament, yet all the counties where theſe towns ſtand do ſend members to parliament; and in there one of them, in which ſeveral gentlemen, who are members of parliament (beſides the members for the county) are not deeply intereſted? And how then can theſe ſuffer, when there are ſo many perſons in parliament to take care of their intereſts? And are not many of the inhabitants of theſe towns, voters for the county members, over whom therefore they have all the influence they can deſire? The ſame may be ſaid of the Eaſt India company: That company conſiſts of a great number of the principal gentlemen in England, and can they want a ſufficient number of members to take care of their intereſts in the parliament? I am ſorry I have no opportunity of knowing how many members of parliament belong to the Eaſt-India company, but am well aſſured their number is very conſiderable. The like may be ſaid of the public funds, and as to the other monied intereſt, which is mention'd as ſending no members to parliament, I am at a loſs to know who perſons meant: If it be all thoſe who have money to let at intereſt, can it be doubted that there are a ſufficient number of gentlemen in the houſe who have conſiderable in money, to take due care to regulate the intereſt? Beſides, all thoſe perſons who have no votes, eſpecially if they be men of large property, have yet an opportunity of conſiderable influence in elections, as well as to have their concerns duly attended to, by the members for contiguous places. Nor is it difficult for any man of fortune, to procure a right of voting for members of parliament—ſo that the mention of the caſes, as parallel with that of the colonies, is wonderfully trifling and impertinent, more eſpecially the caſes of perſons under age, and women! As if theſe were diſtinct bodies of people unconnected in intereſt with thoſe who have a right of voting.—When it can be ſhewn, that the collective body of infants, have a diſtinct intereſt from that of perſons of age, or that the female part of the ſpecies have a diſtinct intereſt from the males, then I promiſe to prove that they have a right to ſend members to parliament. And muſt a great nation be deprived of its moſt ſacred rights upon ſuch arguments as theſe!—When ſuch are brought to juſtify the tremendous act, is it not a proof that no reaſonable ones can be found! But is it poſſible, that on a matter of ſuch importance any man who valued his reputation as a man of ſenſe and honeſty, ſhould before the public, ſeriouſly propoſe arguments ſo very trifling and ridiculous! And is it not moſt wonderful, that theſe arguments ſhould be received with applauſe, and have ſufficient influence to overturn the Engliſh conſtitution in America!

The true reaſon, I ſuppoſe, why thoſe places and perſons *ſend no members* to parliament, is, that they do not want any, their intereſt being ſufficiently guarded already by members for other places, concerned in their welfare, who anſwer the ſame purpoſes as if ſent by their own votes.

And now, where is the reſemblance between theſe places and perſons, who have all the benefit of repreſentatives, tho' they, as diſtinct bodies, do not ſend any; and the colonies, which are at diſtances too remote to have the leaſt influence in the election of members, or in promoting or oppoſing any matters that concern themſelves in parliament; and are not only unconnected in intereſt with any of the members, but in many reſpects entirely oppoſite—indeed I believe in all reſpects, when the affairs of the colonies would come before that houſe; for when has the parliament meddled with any matters relating to them, except to lay ſome impoſition upon them?

It is eſſential to the character of a repreſentative that his intereſt ſhall be conſiſtent with that of his conſtituent, and that he ſhall

have an exact knowledge of his circumstances and all his transactions. Without these, no reasonable man would choose a representative. And must this injured colonies be forced to acknowledge as their representatives persons they never chose nor know, and who are as little acquainted with them or their circumstances, and are certainly destitute of the necessary requisites for such an office! Must the actions of such representatives be acknowledged by the colonies as their own, tho' the most contrary to their inclinations, their interest, and their most valuable rights!

[To be concluded in some future paper.]

Advertisements.

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IMPORTED, in the snow *Carolina*, *William Fitzhebert*, master, from BRISTOL: The following GOODS; to be sold on reasonable terms, by

AMORY & TAYLOR,

At their STORE *on the Bay, lately possessed by Messrs.* SMYTH & FARR, *the North corner of Queen Street.*

BOTTLED beer & cyder, cheese, vinegar in jugs, mens and womens saddles of different sorts, with furniture compleat; all sorts of spare furniture for ditto; naked saddle trees, bridle bits, stirrup leathers and irons, cruppers, girth-web and stirrup frets, mane combs, curry-combs and brushes, horse whips, thongs and lashes, portmanteaus, saddle bags, mail-pillions, coat cases, chaise harness ditto, ditto whips, leather caps, &c. &c. mens, boys and childrens leather shoes and pumps, different sorts; womens ditto, womens and girls damask, callimanco and everlasting ditto, ditto pattens, mens boots, spurs and boot-garters, empty stone jars, earthen wares of all kinds, glass and tin ditto, pewter dishes and plates, flour in bottles, tobacco pipes, feine twine and fishing-lines, blue and green plains, fall cloth, mens and boys low priced hats, white lead, Spanish brown, ground oaker, linseed oil, lamp black, iron pots, grind stones, mill stones, paving stones, bricks, coals, &c. &c.

THE Co-partnership of Logan, Guerin, & Vandenhorst, having expired the 5th instant, they give notice to all indebted to them, to discharge their accounts as soon as possible, as they will be under a necessity to put every account, &c. due to them, that may remain unpaid the first of January next, into the hands of an attorney at law, to be recovered. They give this timely notice, that all indebted to them may make provision accordingly. Their remaining stock of goods (which were all lately imported, and consist of a variety of articles) are now selling off at Nine for One, payable the first of January next, or Eight for One cash.

July 12th, 1765. 9t—t. f.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Has just imported in the brigantine Charles-Town Packet, Thomas Eastwick, master, from Philadelphia.

SUPER FINE flour in whole half barrels, and kegs, water, milk, and butter biskets in kegs, to be sold at his store in Broad-Street.

Said Peronneau buys old pewter, brass, and copper. He would be extremely obliged to those whose accompts have been standing for four years past, to discharge the same, otherwise they will be immediately sued.

GEORGE PARKER,

Has just imported, in the ship Two-Friends, *Capt.* Samuel Ball, *from* LONDON:

A LARGE variety of handsome pictures, among which are the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, several of their Majesties, and the Queen with the young Prince on her lap, in colours; views of Dashwood and Argyle's gardens, &c. painted watch papers with figures of masonry: He has an assortment of LONDON CORDAGE and SAIL CLOTH No 1 to 8. fall makers twine, train and linseed oil, and sundry other articles of SHIP CHANDLERY, with a large variety of plain and embossed paper hangings, and a compleat assortment of East India and European goods, imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol: All which, he will sell considerably under the usual advance, at his store on the Bay, opposite Messrs. Burn & Cunningham's wharf, near the Watch-house.

N. B. He has a quantity of exceeding good coffee, biskets in kegs, a few pieces of new fashion'd Turky burdets, for summers wear, parrot cages, &c. &c. all which he will sell very cheap.

ATKINS & WESTON,

Inform their friends, that they have removed their store from Rantowle's-Bridge, *to the store lately possessed by Messrs.* HOWARD & JACKSON, *at* Stono-Landing, *at which place they intend constantly to keep a good assortment of goods; which they will punctually sell at the Charles-Town prices.*

AND, in order to remove any prejudices that may arise from an apprehension that they have bought a stock of old and unsaleable goods, on account of their having moved thither; they assure their friends, that they have taken only such as are very good, and well bought, having been allowed in the purchase, to take only such as they approved of; which, with their own stock, form a very good assortment.

And, as the store has long been favoured with the friendship of many worthy and wealthy persons, so they hope for the same favours being transferred to them, which has been their sole motive for moving thither: At the same time, they beg the continuance of their friends custom, who were pleased to prefer them at their other store, not doubting but they have it in their power to render them perfect satisfaction.

6. w.

TO BE SOLD, Cheap.

A Parcel of LOOKING-GLASSES, at Mr. Peter Bouquet's front house in Broad-street, above the State House, from 10 o'clock in the morning, to 3 in the afternoon, by

Charles-Town, July 12th, 1765. MATHURIN BOUNET.

GRIFFITH & CAPE,

Have just imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, a compleat assortment of Goods, amongst which are,

WHITE and colour'd plains, of an exceeding good quality, at various prices, which were bought of the makers. Hats, viz. 3rd and 4th. Gauzelling, drawing, spills and sacks of several sizes, a few of Spence's prints, Irish linens, a choice parcel of calliopes, English and India chintz, copper plate and chintz linens, black paduasoy, and Armozeen crape and blue lutestrings, which thing will sell at the very lowest advance.

Now Selling off
At *NINE* for *ONE*;
At THOMAS SMITH'S Store,
In BROAD-STREET,

BROCADES and other silks, broad cloths; a good assortment of well-bought Irish linens, gulix holland, garlix, dowlas, pistol lawns, long lawns, cambricks, clear lawns, head laces, gold and silver laces, callicoes, fine India chints, some handsome bed pattems of printed cottons, bed ticks, feather beds, check linens, cotton hollands, fustians and silk jeans, oznabrigs of all kinds, sail duck, tabling & napkining, ready made cloaths, among them some good blue cloth roquelores, stockings and shoes of most kinds, fashionable stuffs for winter gowns, womens hats and cardinals, womens and girls stays of all kinds, books on various subjects, pictures, chair harnesses, fowling pieces, bed blankets, bohea and hyson tea, iron-mongery and cutlery of most kinds, and a variety of other goods.—Also two neat strong horse chairs to be sold very cheap.

ELEANOR BRUCE,

(Late ELEANOR DRYDEN)

Has just imported, in the ship MARY, *Captain* GLASONBY, *from* LONDON:

A Very large and compleat assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY GOODS; which she will dispose of, on as low terms as any such goods can be sold in Charles-Town, at her shop in Church-street.

DAWSON & DUDLEY,

HAVE just imported, in the *Delight*, Capt. *Sommers*, from *Bristol*: Several thousand yards of exceeding good WHITE PLAINS; which they will sell on very low terms, either in Charles-Town, or at Monck's Corner.

6. w.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Has just imported, in the ship MARY, *Captain* GLASONBY, *from* LONDON:

A NEAT assortment of ladies and gentlemens fine polish'd steel watch-chains, cornelian and fine paste seals, compass ditto, silver and metal common stone seals, glasses diamonds, &c. &c. watches of various prices, from £. so upwards, some of his own name, Charles-Town, S. C. are extraordinary good.——This, and an assortment of goods just imported, in the Beaufain, Capt. Curling, from London, he is determined to sell very cheap; and will be much obliged to those, who may be pleased to favour him with their custom, at his house, at the White-Dial in Elliott-street.

N. B. The goods were bought of the Manufacturers and first hands in London, for cash, and are all fresh, and put up on the best terms.

6. w.

RAN AWAY about the 1st day of June, a stuttering negro fellow named CUFFEE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, the toes of one of his feet burnt off, the other foot sore; supposed to be gone to the Indian-Land, where he has a mother at Mr. Paul Wilkins's.—Whoever delivers him to the warden of the work-house, or to the subscriber, shall have 3 l. reward; and whoever will give information of his being harboured by a white person or a negro, shall have 20 l. reward for the former, or 5 l. for the latter.

Also ran away about three weeks since, two Angola new negroes, one about 5 feet 7 inches high, the other 5 feet 6; the former very black, full of marks over his body, and had on blue jacket and breeches; the latter yellowish, and had on negro cloth frock and trowsers. Forty shillings reward will be paid to whoever delivers them, as aforesaid.

FRANCIS ROCHE.

PHILIP TIDYMAN,
JEWELLER, and GOLD-SMITH,

Hath imported, in the ship Mary, *Capt.* Glasonby; *a general assortment of* PLATE *and* JEWELS: *Amongst which are,*

SEVERAL very elegant and fashionable articles, not usually imported here; all which, to be sold, at his shop in Broad-street, as cheap as they are generally sold in the retail shops in England.

The best prices for old Gold, Plate or Jewels; and all kinds of Jewellery compleatly manufactured.

TO BE SOLD,
On Thursday the 18th *of July instant,*
In CHARLES-TOWN,
A cargo of about Two Hundred very prime
SLAVES,

IMPORTED in the snow Molly, Thomas Woodburn, commander, after a short passage from Sierra-Leon, on the Grain Coast of Africa, by

TORRANS, PEARSE, & Comp.

THIS is to desire all persons any ways indebted to the estate of JOHN BRUCE, late of Christ-Church parish, deceased, to pay the same immediately; and all those that have any demands on said estate are desired to render in their accompts attested, to the subscribers.

On Wednesday, the 31st day of July, will be exposed to public sale, at the plantation where the deceased liv'd, near Wappetaw Bridge, part of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of household goods and slaves, with sundry other articles, &c. &c. The condition of the sale is one year's credit, with such security as shall be approved of, for all sums above twenty five pounds, and all under, to be cash. The property not to be alter'd, 'till security is given, to

STEPHEN MILLER.
ISAAC LEGARE.

July 8th, 1765.

For BRISTOL, LONDON, COWES and the MARKETS, or any part of AMERICA.

The Snow CAROLINA,

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, Master.

BURTHEN about 150 tons.—For freight, apply to said master, or AMORY & TAYLOR, at their store on the Bay, the north corner of Queen-street.

TO BE SOLD, at auction, at the usual place in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 23d July instant.

A PEW in the middle isle of St. Michael's Church, known by the Number 23, belonging to Mr. Thomas Farr, jun.

July 8th, 1765. SAMUEL PERONNEAU, jun. & Comp.

SEVERAL Chair-Houses and Stables, on White-Point, to be lett. Inquire of

William Gibbes.

N. B. He has good West-India Rum to sell cheap, by the hogshead or quarter-cask.

A CARGO OF
ONE HUNDRED and NINETY
NEGROES,
All in good Health:

JUST arrived in the ship *Woodnesborough*, *Joseph Miller* Master, directly from the Windward Coast of *Africa*, to be sold, on Tuesday the 23d instant, by

JOHN NEUFVILLE.

*** *None of said Cargo of* SLAVES *will be sold or engaged, before the Doors are open, on the above-mentioned day of sale.*

On Tuesday the 6th day of August next, in the forenoon, will be sold, at public vendue, at the usual place in Beaufort, Port-Royal, for cash, or a short credit.

NINE valuable SLAVES, among which are a good house-wench, sawyers, squarers, and field-slaves, being part of the estate of *William Moore*, deceased, by

ANDREW AGGNEW.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday A likely sensible fellow, Ca years of age, of a yellowish about 5 feet 6 inches high, n known in Charles-Town; away, a with negro cloth lappels turned up with blue, and has a wh Whoever takes up, and delivers the said fel Church Parish, or to the warden of the Wo the above-mentioned reward, and all reasonab

July 13th, 1765. Cu

WHITE, blue and green Negro Cloth Duffil Blankets, and hea[illegible] onaggs, to be sold very reasonably, by

6. w. *Ancrum, Lance, & Loocock.*

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's scooner about ten days ago, a negro man named QUASH; he is a black well-set fellow, bow legged, and about 40 years of age, 5 feet and an half high, had on when he went away, a blue great coat, speck led shirt, and trowsers made of white plains, he is an artful rascal, speaks good English, has a wife at Mr. Champneys, and I hear he says he is free, and probably will seek employ on board of vessels, as he understands caulking, is a jobbing carpenter and wheelwright. Any person that apprehends and brings him to me, or to the warden of the work-house, shall have TEN POUNDS reward.

JAMES SKIRVING.

WANTED, on interest, from One to Four Thousand Pounds, for which good security will be given. Inquire at the Printing-Office in Broad street.

STRAYED or stolen from my plantation at Stono. Two horses, one a grey, the other a bay, both branded TF in one, about 14 hands high; the bay paces, and has a star in his forehead, a snip, and one hind hoof white. Whoever takes up the said horses, and delivers them to me at Stono, shall be well rewarded.

THOMAS FARR.

A Fine COW, with a heifer CALF about four weeks old, to be sold. Enquire of

ELIZABETH ST. MARTIN.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the late Mr. *Elias Baker* lived, which is pleasantly situated on Ashley-River, distant from Charles-Town, about fifteen miles.—It contains 250 acres, most part of which is very good corn and indico land, and the remainder good rice land.—There are on it a good dwelling, and several convenient out-houses.—Any person inclinable to purchase it, may apply to the subscriber, at the said place.

6. w. ELIZA[illegible]

Notice is hereby G[illegible]

THAT is often as the winds will permit the SMACK to go out to Sea, she will b[illegible] ing LIVE-FISH to market; with which th[illegible] plied, at all times, while there is a WHITE-[illegible] upper-end of Capt. *Roper's* wharf, near the *Cu*[illegible]

Charles-T
For NE[illegible] YORK,
The Sloop CHA[illegible]MING SALLY,
JOSEPH ROSE, Master,

WILL sail in fourteen days. For freight or passage agree with said master on board, now lying at colonel Beale's wharf.

Who has to sell, at his store on the same wharf. New-York rum,—water-bread,—milk and butter ditto,—bar iron,—spermaceti *candles*,—tallow ditto,—soap in boxes,—flour, and onions.

ANY vessel wanting to load with LUMBER, delivered at Bull's-Island, may be supplied on a short notice, with as good as any in the province, at *Ten Shillings* per hundred feet; and with shingles, at *One Pound* per thousand, lower than the market-price in Charles-Town. For further particulars inquire at Messrs. Theodore Gaillard's, jun. & Comp. of

HENRY MOUZON, jun.

INFORMATION hath been made to me of the following strays, viz. A black gelding about twelve hands high, four years old, branded on the mounting shoulder S, I. has a small star in his forehead, with a long switch tail. A white mare branded TF on the off shoulder, about [illegible] years old. A [illegible] gelding, branded [illegible] years old. A [illegible] steer, and two blacks and [illegible] with a swallow [illegible] four years old.

July 10th, 1765.